GOLD MOVEMENTS.

We have more than once alluded to a necessarily in the gold movements of the present year which appears to us most significant, namely, the unusual proportion of the import from the non-producing countries. This is, we believe, an ammistakable sign of the exhaustion of the stocks of gold throughout the world, and corroborates the evidence of exhaustion furnished by other facts, such as the monetary panic in South America. The ion furnished by other facts, such as the monetary panic in South America. The whole subject has now become so important that we think it will be useful to extract in full, from the Board of Tradereurns for last month the account of our gold imports for eight months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding eight months of 1872 and 1871.

C415,461	€\$8,300	1716161
And the same of the same of the same	160,428	€ 43, 13
Child respectation of the contract of the cont	8.000	7,35
A LOUIS CO. L. C.	238,865	7,50
	441,381	
France 185,217	++1,381	111,74
Portugal, Azores		
and Madeira	1,560	47.455.4
Spain&Canal's 4,004	9,260	18,94
Gibraltar 38,600	30,607	20,52
Multa 97,756	67,685	68,80
Turk05 28,961	700	7,34
Egypt	5,912	1,067,04
West Coast	0.6000	26000400
	67,130	31,58
	21.146.4	
British Posses-		
sions South	7660	747434
Africa 200	200	1,40
chins, include		164.00
ing Hongkong 1,500	TOTAL STREET	55,81
Australia 4,625,142	4,082,831	0,215,64
British N.Am's 370,224	55,000	9,75
Mexico, S Am's		
octoops Bra-		
gilland West		
Indies 730,095	442,458	1,649,80
Brazil 129,255	82,966	37,84
United States S. 377,458	7,187,681	3,111,14
Other construct 366,000	141,580	206,56
MERKE COMMUNICAL MINISTER	231,000	20,000,000
CN 855.311	£18,091,184	£13 015 90

It will be seen from this that, although we have this year imported as much as in 1872, the sources of supply have been very different. In the first eight months of 1872 we received-From Australia £ 4,083,000 From America 7,188,000

and less than £2,000,000 from all the rest of the world besides; but this year we have resided;

Total..... £ 9,327,000 the receipts from other parts of the world being nearly \$4,009,000. Analyzing the account still further, we find that this year we received £1,088,000 from Egypt, a country which does not produce gold, and which we usually supply, and £1,050,000 from South America, Mexico and the West Indies, chiefly, we believe, from South America, as compared with and the West Indies, chiefly, we believe, from South America—as compared with much smaller imports from these countries in 1871 and 1872. Another pecularity in the return, it will be noticed, is that the direct supply from Russia has sholly ceased, and that this year there have also been no imports at all from the continent, in spite of the high rates of discount prevailing at one time here, although as late as 1871 we imported more than £1,300,000 from France and Germany. The largest increase of supply from Australia and decrease of the supply from America are also remarkable, the explanation, we believe, being that the America America are also remarkable, the explanation we believe, being that the American demand for gold, owing to the peculiarities of the American banking law, has increased, and that, stocks being small, the current supplies have been used to replenish them; while Australia, as the effect of the high rate of interest, has sent us all her exports directly, no part of them being diverted at Galle for India and the East, as happens in some years. As it is, however, Australian stocks have apparently been drawn upon

CHAMBORD'S MOTHER. The Gay Belle of Louis XVIIIth's Court - Her Loves and Her In- the Chinese immigration.

From the St. Louis Democrat.] Now that the Count de Chambord occupies so much of public attention, it may be of interest to recall the remarka-ble circumstances under which he was brought forth into the world, and those that surrounded the fate of his mother ircumstances which make a thousand fold more shameless the bargain struck etween him and the Count de Paris concerning the succession to the French

The mother of the Count de Chambord was Maria Caroline, of Naples, a woman of more than ordinary ability, and, in spite of the miserable education she received and the immoral example of hor father's Court, an intelligent, and, durfather's Court, an intelligent, and, during her married life, a passably discreet lady, who brought the luster of beauty, grace and youth to the Court of Louis XVIII. She became, on the 17th of June, 1816, the wife of his presumptive successor, the Duke de Berry. Her happiness as a wife did not last long, however. On the 14th of February, 1820, all Europe was thrown into a state of indiscribable excitement by the news that

THE DURE HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED. The knife of Louvel had done its work the knife of Louvel had done its work, and the only question was, who could have had any interest in killing off the kind and harmless Duke? There was only one answer to this question: The Duke of Orleans, who, by the death of the Duke de Berry, became the next heir apparent to the throne of France. Still there was no positive proof, and if the there was no positive proof, and if the suspicion was founded, the result, at any rate, checkmated the motive of the assau in; for seven months after her husband's death the Duchess gave birth to a boy, the present Count Henry de Chamberd, se entrance into the world was hailed with rejoicings, as saving the house of Bourbon from extinction.

On account of the singularity of his On account of the singularity of his advent he was named the God-given, a name he still retains. When he was four years of age, Louis XVIII died, and Henry became the heir presumptive of the throne, which his grandfather Charles X, meanwhile filed. Six years afterward the revolution of 1830 forced Charles X to abdicate, and cede the government of France to his cousin, Louis Philippe of Orleans, who assumed it as ernment of France to his cousin, Louis Philippe of Orleans, who assumed it as Lieutenant General and Regent of France, in trust for the ten-year old Henry, Duke de Berry, whom Louis Philippe acknowledged to be his lawful King, and for whom he swore that he would shed his life blood. A short time after Louis Philippe had himself crowned by Measrs. Lafitte and Perrier, two Parsian bankers, and Henry and his mother became exiles from France. The house of Orleans had again

CHEATED THE HOUSE OF BOURDON In the same shameless manner in which Philippe d'Egalite, the wretch of the French Revolution, had betrayed Louis XVI. The Duchess de Berry, mother of the Duke de Chambord, never ceased

PIOCHE DAILY RECORD.

VOL. VII.

PIOCHE, NEVADA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1873.

Official. **PROPOSALS**

CARRYING THE MAILS.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,

WARRINGTON, October 1, 1873. PROPOSALS WILL BR RECEIVED AT THE Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of February 2, 1874 (to be decided on or before March 2, 1874), for conveying the mails of the United States in the State of

NEVADA, From July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1878,

on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified; being routes es-tablished at third session of 41st Congress, and first session of 42st Congress, and others. (Examine carefully the forms and instruction

An act of Congress of June 8, 1872, requires that bids of \$5,000 and upwards be accompanied by a certified, check or draft equal to two per cent, of the bid.

NEVADA.

45101—From Reno, by Junction House (Cal.), Long Valley, Milford, and Janesville, to Susan-ville (Cal.), 27 miles and back, six times a week; leave Reno duily, except Sunday, at 6 a m; ar-rive at Susanville third days by 12 m; leave Su-sanville daily, except Sunday, at 1 p m; arrive at Reno third days by 6 p m. Present pay, 87, 200 per anum.

at Lenn third days by 6 p.m. Present pay, \$7,200 per annum.

45102—From Virginia City, by Geld Hill and Silver City, to Dayton. 10 miles and back, six times a week, leave Virginia City daily, except Sunday, at 9 a m; arrive at Dayton by 12 m; leave Dayton daily, except Sunday, at 1 p m; arrive at Virginia City by 4 p.m.

43103—From Carson City, by Genoa, Wellington, Walker River, Pine Grove, and Sweet Water, to Aurora, 116 miles and back, three times a w-ck; leave Carson City Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m; strive at Aurora third day by 3 p m; leave Aurora Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m; arrive at Carson City hird days by 3 p m; leave Aurora Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m; arrive at Carson City hird days by 3 p m;

alcounty at some arrives at classics of 12 m; arrive at Carson City by 5 p m.

45105—From Genot to Lake Valley (Cal.), 20 miles and back, once a week; leave Genos Monday at 1 p m; arrive at Lake Valley by 7 p m; leave Lake Valley by 7 p m; do 10 p m; leave Lake Valley by 7 p m; leave Lake Valley and Saturday at 1 a m; arrive at Independence Monday, and Friday at 6 p m; arrive at Anrora next days by 9 p m. Prosent pay, \$9,360 per annum.

annum.

45107—From Aurora to Columbus, 90 miles and back twice a week; leave Aurora Monday and Thursday at 8 a m; arrive at Columbus third days by 12 m; leave Columbus Monday and Thursday at 8 a m; arrive at Aurora third days by 12 m.

oy 12 m,
45175 From Aurora to Bodie (n. o.) and back,
once a week. Bidders will state distance, and ones a week. Bidders will state distance, and propose schedule of departures and arrivals. 48109—From Columbus, by Bagtown (n. o.), to Wadsworth, 14e miles and back, once a week; leaves Columbus Monday at 6 a m; arrive at Wadsworth Wednesday by 6 p m; leave Wads-worth Thursday at 6 a m; arrive st Columbus

worth Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Columbus Saturday by 6 p m.
49110-From Lida, by Pipeas (n. o.), in Fish Lane Valley, to Columbus and back, once a week Bidders will state distance, and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.
4511-From Wadsworth, by Bucklands, to Mason Valley, 52 miles and back, once a week; leaves Wadsworth Monday at 6 a m; arrive at Mason Vallay ment day by 4 p m. leave Mason Valley Monday at 6 a m; arrive at Wadsworth hext day by 4 p m.

Mountain Thursday at 6 a m; arrive at Belmont Saturday by 8 p m. 45129—From Junction to Twin River, 31 miles and back, three times a week; leave Junction Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m; arrive at Twin River by 6 p m; leave Twin River Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m; arrive at Junction by 6 p m. 45121—From Belmont, by Hot Creek, Morey, Duck Water and Treasure City, to Hamilton, 132 miles and back, once a week; leave Belmont Tuesday at 6 a m; arrive at Hamilton Thursday by 6 p m; leave Hamilton Friday at 6 a m; arrive at Belmont Monday by 6 p m. 45122—From Belmont to Monteyuma, 45 miles and back, once a week; leave Belmont Monday at 6 a m; arrive at Monteyuma by 8 p m; leave Monteyuma Tuesday at 6 a m; arrive at Belmont Monday at 6 a m; arrive at Monteyuma by 8 p m; leave Monteyuma Tuesday at 6 a m; arrive at Belmont by 8 p m;

Montening tuessy by 8 p m.

43:23 — From Hamilton, by Mineral City, Red Butte (n. o.), and Patterson's (n. o.), to Pioche, 175 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Hamilton daily, except Sunday, at 6 s. in. Arrive at Pioche third days by six p. m. Leave Pioche daily, except Sunday, at 6 s. in; Arrive at Hamilton third days by 6 p. in. Present pay, \$11,250 per annum.

Hamilton three days of the State of the Stat

Wednesday at 6 a m; arrive at Halleck next day by 12 m. 45134—From Wells, by Clover Valley, Sprace-Mountain, Schellbourne and Cherry Creek, to Hamilton, 182 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Walls Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 a m; arrive at Hamilton fifth days

PROPOSAL. The undersigned——, whose Postoffice address is ——, county of ——, State of
——, proposes to convey the mails of the United
States, from July 1, 1874 to June, 20, 1878,
on route No. ——, between —— and ——, in
der the advertisement of the Postmater General, dated October 1, 1878, "with celerity, certainty and security" (law of June 8, 1872), for
the annual sum of ————dollars.

The proposal is made with full knowledge of
the distance of the route, the weight of the seritio be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service; and, also, after
careful caminations of the laws and instructions attached to advertisement of mail service;
and of the provisions contained in the act of
Congress of June 8, 1852.

Dated ———, Bidder.

GUARANTEE.

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned; residing at — State of —, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for earrying the mail on route No. — be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder with, prior to the let of June, 1874, enter into the required obligation or contract to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient surffles. This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and Habilities assumed by guaranters. Dated —

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at —, State of equinities, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee; and that bidder and guarantors are above the age of 21 years.

Bids of \$5,000 and upward must be accompanied by a certified check, or draft, on some solvent National bank, equal to five per centum on the present annual pay on the route; or in case of new service, not less than five per centum of one year's pay proposed in bid.—(Section 25). Act of Junea, 1872.)

The Postmaster must not sign the certificate until the sum of the bid is inserted and the bid and guarantee signed by all parties, and dated.

Onth Research 246.

and guarantee signed by all parties, and dated.

Oath Required by Section 24 of an Act of Congress Approved June 8, 1872, to be Affixed to Each Bild for Carrying the Mail, and to be Taken Before an Officer Qualified to Administer Oaths.

I. — , of —, bidder for conveying the mail on route No. —, from ——, do swear that I have the ability pecuniarily to failful my obligation as such bidder, that the bid is made in good faith, and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service in case said but shall be accepted; and that the signatures of the guarantors thereto are genuine, and that I believe the said guarantors to be pennarly responsible for and able to pay all damages the United States shall suffer by reason of my failing to perform my obligations as such bidder.

Sautt to said subscribed before no — for

Sworn to and subscribed before me — , for the — of — this — day of — A. D. 187—, and in testimony thereof I hereunto sub-scribe my name and affix my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

Note.—When the eath is taken before a Justice of the Peace, the certificate of the clerk of a court of record should be added, under his seal of office, that the person who administered the eath is a duly qualified Justice of the Peace. INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS AND

INSTRUCTIONS TO HIDDERS AND POSTMASTERS:
Containing also conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when hot otherwise specified, for assorting the mails.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the Postoffice Department, also postoffice blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may discontinue or extend a contract, change the schedule and termini of a route, and after, increase, decrease, or extend the service, in secondance with law, he allowing a pre-rate increase of compensation for any additional service thereby required, or for increased speed, if the employment of salitional stock or carriers is rendered necessary, and in case of decrease, curtailment, or discontinuance of service, as full indemnity to said contractor, one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a pro-rate compensation for the service retained. Provided, however, that, in case of increased expedition, the contractor may, upon timely notice, relinquish the contract.

9. Payments will be made by collections from,

D. C. CLARK& BROTHER GROCERIES.

Official.

withdrawal of a bidder or guarantor will be al-lowed unless the withdrawal is received twenty-four hours previous to the time fixed for open-ing the proposals. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsi-ble persons. The bid and guarantee should be signed plainly with the full name of each per-son.

The Postmasor General reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extrava-gant; and also to disregard the bids of failing con-tractions and bidders. (Act of June 8, 1874, sec-

tractors and bidders. (Act of June 5, 1812, section 219.)

16. The bid should be scaled, subscribed "Mail Proposals, State of Jevada," addressed "Second Assistant Fostmaster General, Contract Office." Bids of \$5,000 per annum and upward must be accompanied by a certified check, or draft, on some solvent National Bank, equal to 5 per cent, of the amounts also hids for service which now costs \$5,000 or more per annum. Where the present pay is \$5,000 or more, it is stated in the advertisement under the appropriate route.

stated in the advertisement under the appropriate route.

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st day of June, 1874, otherwise the accepted bidder will be considered as having failed, and the Prestmaster General may proceed to contract for the service with other parties, according to law. Transfers of contracts, or of interest in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently cannot be allowed. Neither can bids or interest in tide, be transferred or assigned to other parties. Bidders will herefore take notice that they will be expected to perform the service awarded to them through the whole contract term.

awarded to them through the whole contract term.

18. Section 249 of the act of June 8, 1872, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be "awarded to the lowest hidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due cherity, certainty, and security thereof." Under this law bids that proces to transport the mails with "colority, certainty, and security," having been decided to be the only legal hids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure fits "celerity, certainty, and security," and have the preference over all others, and no others are considered, except for steambout routes.

others are considered, realts.

19. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition. Making a new bid, with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a pre-

20. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guaranters without knowing to the sufficiency of guaranters without knowing that they are pressure of sufficient responsibility. (See section 24. act of June 8, 1872.) They must not sign the certificate until the sum of the but is meeted, and the bid and guarantee are signed by the bidder and (two) guarantees will subject of this instruction by Pestmasters will subject them to immediate removal and to severe penal-tice.

them to immediate removal and to severe penal-tice.

Posimusters are also hable to dismissal from office for acting as agents of contractors or bid-ders, with or without compensation, in any busi-ness, matter, or thing relating to the mail ser-vice. They are the trasted agents of the Depar-tient, and cannot consistently act in both capacities.

21. All bidders, guaranters, and survices are distinctly notified that our latime to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal labilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the Department, mais, equally with others, pro-cure guaranters and certificates of their suffi-ciency substantially in the forms above pre-scribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be stanted by a Postmaster.

23. In all cases where the routes are not fully supplied with the necessary locks and pouches, it is the duty of the Postmaster at the head of the route to make requisition on the Contract Office of this Department for such locks and

route to make requisition on the Contractice of this Department for such locks and iches before 1st of July next provided the

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

Business Cards.

O. P. SHERWOOD. County Assessor, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEVADA.

M. A. FRENCH and J. P. CURTIS, Deputies. OFFICE: At the Court-house,

HORACE D. BEENE.

NOTARY PUBLIC For Lincoln County, Nevada, ol7-tf

U. S. PATENTS FOR MINERAL LANDS. N. WESCOATT.

AVING JUST RECEIVED THE APPOINTment of U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor
for the District of Lincoln County, hereby gives
notice to the owners of mining claims and mill
sites, situate within this County, that he is now
prepared to execute the necessary surveys, required by law, for parties who may be desirous
of securing their claims by a patent from the
Government. All the necessary information as
to the requisite prejimpary stems will be refresh Government. All the necessary information as to the requisite preliminary steps will be afforded on applying to the above, at his office on Meadow Valley street, immediately below the Meadow Valley Dump House N. B.—Mr. Wescoatt will continue to give his best attention to mining surveying and engin-cering:

JACOBS & SULTAN. Pioche & Bullionville. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, ETC. Particular attention paid to

COUNTRY ORDERS.

H. WARD. UNDERTAKER.

ROSEWOOD AND METAL-Special Attention Given to the

Shipment of Bodies East or West. A SPLENDID HEARSE

STONE STORE. LOWER MAIN STREET, PIOCHE, NEVADA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL - DEALERS IN -

PROVISIONS, POWDER, FUSE. AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

JOHN ROEDER. PIOCHE CITY, NEVADA,

Dealer in Groceries, Provisions and General Merchandise.

Miscellaneous.

HARRISON BROS.



Furniture and Bedding

rpets, Wall Paper, Lining, Doors and Sash, &c., MAIN STREET, PIOCHE. PRING AND PULU MATRESSES,

Blankets, Sheets, PARLOR AND BED-ROOM SETS, FINE TOILET SETS. Carpets and Oil Cloth, Window Shades.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF UPHOLSTERY Goods, Drapery, &c. Paper Hangling done.

LUMBER,

LUMBER! SHERWOOD & BRO.,

MAIN STREET, PIOCHE.

CAN SUPPLY ALL KINDS MINING AND BUILDING LUMBER,

SAWED TIMBER. HEWED TIMBER AND POLES. Have on hand CALIFORNIA LUMBER,

REDWOOD and SUGAR PINE. MOULDINGS, Etc., Etc. Also, DOOES and WINDOWS, and have constantly on hand a large supply, which will be sold at REASONABLE RATES. ap22 tf

EISENMANN & CO.,

PIOCHE..... NEVADA, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE STOVES, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and HOUSE FURN-ISHING GOODS.

Manufacturers of Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware. Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO CON-tract for Air Pipe, Blowers, Furnace Pape, Litt Pumps, &c., of any required size and weight. Also Agents for the Celebrated Buck's Patent Cook Stoves.

San Francisco Fruit Store. Coschina & Giustin.

CORNER MAIN AND MEADOW VALLEY STS., PIOCHE, NEVADA. calers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits Confectioners and Toys, and General Produce, Pine Havanna Cigars and Tobacco, Fresh

Attorney at Law, Limes, Lemons, Oranges, - ALWAYS ON HAND -Riverside to North Star and Reaves. From I. Ivancovich & Co. Stages leave daily at

The largest and best wholesale house in San J J. HALPIN & CO.

PIOCHE.....NEVADA Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods, Iron and steel, Cas Pipe Steam and Gas Fittings. House Furnishing Goods. Stoves, Tin and Copper Ware.

Cutting and Fitting Cas Pipe Done on Short Notice. JESSOP'S CELEBRATED STEEL, Toy, Bickford & Co.'s Fuse.

Agents for the

Giant Powder, CALIFORNIA POWDER COMPANY

PRITCHARD'S Fast Freight Line FROM PALISADE

VIA EUREKA, TO PIOCHE.

On and After September 1st.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Fast Freight Hates -WILL BE-5 AND 6 CENTS PER POUND, -AND-

SLOW RATES 4 CTS. PER POUND. Light and bulky goods proportionately more MARK GOODS CARE PRITCHARD, PALISADE

I 3 [Fast] [Slow] No forwarding charges by this line

OFFICE: Corner of Pioche and Field Sts. au28-tf W. L. PRITCHARD, Proprietor.

WOOD CONTRACT. STONE STORE, WEST SIDE LACOUR STREET, OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK, PIOCHE, Oct. 18, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals will be received at this office, for thirty days from date, for the delivery to the County of 100 Cords of Wood.

Highest price paid for Country Produce, such as Poiatoce, Eggs, Butter, etc. je6-if

KIV PHILLIPS,

Collector, & Deputy Constable,
WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION of all bills and accounts that may be entrasted to him.

Optice at the Justice's Court, Lacour street.

By order of the Board of Country Commissioners.

SAN PRANCISCO AGENT.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

linquent Sales, per square, stponement Delinquencies, per square, ssolution Notice; tice to Creditors.

JOB WORK. Done at the Broom office in the best style known to the art; and must be paid for on de-livery, unless persons having the work done have standing accounts with the office. No de-viation from this rule.

Banking Bouses.

THE STATE BANK OF NEVADA. PIOCHE.

Board of Directors. JOHN P. KELLET President
CHAS. A. WIEDERHOLD Vice President
CHAS. A. WIEDERHOLD Secretary
JOHN GARRER, J. W. WAIGHT,
H. S. LURBOCK, A. BROWN.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED EITHER ON OPEN Account or to issue Certificates therefor Payable on Demand.

EXCHANSE DRAWN UPON

NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO, and other Principal Cities of the United States. Also upon LONDON, DUBLIN, PARIS, BERLIN, And all of the Principal Cities of Europe. Currency Bought and Sold.

Collections Promptly Made. BULLION Furchased or Shipped on Com-BAILROAD and MINING STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission. J. W. WRIGHT, Bank Manager

WELLS, FARGO & CO., EXCHANGE, BANKING

Express Company.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC
Transfers on Chicago and New York, payable in the principal cities of the United States
and Canada; also Bills on London.
Currency bought and sold.
Collections and Commissions of all kinds executed, and General Express and Banking Business attended to promptly in all parts of the
United States, Europa and Canada.
Builton bought and ADVANCES MADE ON
SHIPMENTS OF BULLION; Exchange bought,
Deposits received.

Deposits received.

Assessments paid and Dividends collected on Mining Stocks. EXPRESS LINES

To California, Nevada, Oregon, Nebraska, Col-orado, Montana, Wyoming, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia, New York, Atlantic States and Europe, Mexican Ports, Yokohama, Hongkong, Shanghai. Office in Jacobs & Sultan's Block,

Stage and fast freight.

J. M. SEIBERT, Agent.

Daily Stage Line.

PIOCHE

SALT LAKE CITY. GILMER & SALISBURY. Proprietors.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL, AND WELLS, FAR-Fillmore,

Scipio, Nephi, Payson, and Lehi,

Office at Wells, Fargo & Co. 's. Daily Stage Line,

PIOCHE

HAMILTON. AND HALF-DAILY PROM HAMILTON TO SCHELL CREEK TRAVIS & 00., Proprietors. CARRYING U. S. MAIL AND WELLS, FAR-GO & CO.'S EXPRESS. Both Lines newly Stocked with Pine AMERICAN HORSES and new ONCORD COACHES.

Office at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s. To the Unfortunate.

Stages leave Pioche Daily at S A. M., making lose connection with Railroad Stage from Ham-

NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES! DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY.

NO. 623 KEARNY STREET, CORNEB Commercial, San Francisco.
Private entrance on Commercial strong.
Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Disease, such as Gonorrhes, Gleet, Stricture, Sphillis in allits forms, Seminal Weskness, Impotency, etc., etc. Skin diseases of years standing, and theorated Legs, etc., successfully treated.
DR. GIBBON has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal than the has returned from visiting the principal Hospitals of Europe, and has resumed practice.
The Doctor has spared neither time nor money in seeking out new remedies, and has roturned with increased facilities for alleviating human suffering. Seminal Weakness

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal emission is consequence of selfsbuse. This solitar, vice, or depraved sexual
indulgence, is practiced by the youth of both
sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing
with unerring certainty the following train of
morbid symptoms, unless combatted by scientime medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance,
dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves
or rattling of chartots, uneasiness about the
folius, weakness of the limbs, confused vision,
blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence
in approaching strangers, a displict to form new
sequantances, a disposition to shun society,
loss of memory, pinneles and various eruptions
about the face, heetic flushes, furred tongue,
foutid breath, coughs, comemoption, night sweate,
monomania and frequently insanity. If relief
be not obtained you should apply immediately,
either in person or by letter, and have a cure
effected by his new and scientific mode of treating disease, which never fails of effecting a quick
and radical cure.

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to protest against this betrayal of her interests by her now royal relatives, and engaged in endless intrigues to restore her son to the throne of France. Finally, toward the end of 1832, she inveigled the King of Holland to support her with money, and attempted to organize an uprising in La Vendee. Innumerable anecdotes relating to this part of her life, her daring, her undaunted energy, her endless love adventures, etc., are still current, but it would be useless to make a selection of them. So successful was she in her intrigues that Louis Philippe got seriously afraid, as did M. Thiers, then his Prime Minister. A consultation was held, and it is said that M. Thiers gave the decision: "Il faut la deshonorer" (she must be dishonored). New the Duchess was o protest against this betrayal of her in-

A WOMAN OF PIERY PASSIONS, And rumor had connected her with in-And rumor had connected her with in-numerable lovers. It was ascertained that just then she had placed all her love and confidence in a man named Deutz, a German Jew, who had been "converted" to Catholicism. He, it was said, knew all her plans. M. Thiers opened nego-tiations with Deutz and bought him over at the price of 20,000f. Deutz then went to Nantes, where the Duchess was hid-ing, and engaged rooms in a garret oppoing, and engaged rooms in a garret oppo-site her residence, immediately notifying the police to surround the house. He then went to call on her, and while enthen went to call on her, and while engaged in conversation with him the Duchess received a private note telling her that she was being betrayed. She handed the note to Deutz, who stoutly denied the accusation; but scarcely had he left the house when soldiers entered to arrest the Duchess. With a lady companion and two gentlemen attendants, she hid herself in a corner of the room, which was closed by the iron plate covering the fireplace. Here these four persons remained for sixteen hours. The soldiers meanwhile were searching the soldiers meanwhile were searching the whole house, and would probably have left without discovering the hiding place. left without discovering the hiding place, had Deutz not returned and pointed to the fireplace. A fire was lit, and in a few minutes after the lady companion cried out aloud, when all four persons were dragged out more dead than alive. Next morning the Duchess de Berry was conducted to the citadel of Blaye, and a few weeks after an official declaration was made chiefly upon the written statement of Deutz, that she was pregnant. Two days afterward she was liberated, having been successfully "dishonored." And now her son, the Count de Chambord, has shaken hands with and reconciled himself publicly with his life-long chemy of that house of Orleans which so successfully dishonored his mother.

cessfully dishonored his mother. Deutz, meanwhile, has hung himself, but his memory has been immortalized by Victor Hugo's indignant ode: "L'hamme qui rend une femme."

SNAKES SWALLOWING THEIR YOUNG.—
The question, "Do snakes swallow their young?" that is, give them shelter in the maternal stomach when danger threatens, was discussed in a paper presented to the American Association by G. Brown Goode. The author some time since asked, through the public press, for testimony bearing on this subject, and he now comes forward with what appears to favor the affirmative side. He has the testimony of fifty-six witnessees who saw the young enter the parent's mouth. Of these fifty-six, nineteen testify that they heard the parent snake warning her young of danger by a loud whistle. Two of the witnesses waited to see the young emerge again from their refuge, after the danger was past; and one of them want again and again to the snake's haunt, observed the states of the snake's haunt, observed the snake's haunt, observed the snake's haunt, observed the same and spain to the snake's haunt, observed the same as the same and back, twice a week leave the same again and again to the snake's haunt, observed the same arrive at Paradise Valley by the leave them. SNAKES SWALLOWING THEIR YOUNG

years. As it is, however, Australian captus from the mouth of their dead parsocals have apparently been drawn upon also, and the excessive import from Australia during the present year rather diminishes the probability of our receiving as Prof. Smith, of Yale College, and Dr. Palmer, of the Smithsonian Institution, and others.

On the 5th of November, an anti-Chipese convention well be held at San nese convention will be held at San Francisco. Governor Booth is among the delegates thereto, and the object is to consider the best means of suppressing

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THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between Daniel Strickland and James
O. McCormick, under the firm name of "strickland & McCormick," is this day dissolved in
untual consent. Paniel Strickland is to pay all
indebtedness incurred at Treasure City, Nevada,
and to collect all bills due the firm at that
place. arms O. McCormick is to pay all indebtedness incurred by the firm at Floche, Nevada, and to collect all bills due the firm at that
place. J. O. McCoRMICE,
D. STRICKLAND.
Pioche, Nev., Oct. 4, 1872. old-lim

Official.

by 6 p.m. Leave Hamilton Monday, Weslinesiay and Friday, at 6 a m. arrive at Wesls afth days by 6 p.m. New service.

48135-From Toano by Silver Zone, Schellbourne, Pierment (n. o.), Sacramento District (n. o.) and Patterson District (n. o.) to Phoche, 260 miles and back, once a week. Leave Toano Monday at 6 a m. arrive at Pioche Saturday by 6 p.m. Leave Pioche Monday at 6 a m. arrive at Toano Saturday by 6 p.m. 45156-From Tooma (n. o.) to Buel, 6 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Buel.

45147-From Tecoma to Annaville, 25 miles and back, once a week. Leave Tecoma Monday at 8 a m. arrive at Annaville and the control of the property of the postmaster of the property of the postmaster at Buel.

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cannot be considered.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the babler (that is, his usual post-office address), and the name of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

16. Hiddens are requested to use, as far as pacticable, the printed proposals furnished by the Department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Altered bids should not be submitted; nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn. No